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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WESTON, WEST VA.
Will practice in Lewis and adjoining coun-
ties. All business promptly attended to.
Office with Hon. J. M. Bennett. July 19-ly

JOHN BRANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Is duly authorized to practice in the
UNITED STATES COURTS.
All persons desiring to be declared Bankrupt
can have my services on reasonable terms. I
have all the necessary forms. July 12-ly

D. T. B. EDMISTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office on Main Street, Weston, W. Va.

BENNETT & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
34 WESTON, W. VA.

NORTHWESTERN HOTEL,
S. WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
Pike Street, Clarksburg. Hacks run
to and from the Depot. Oct 28-ly

D. W. J. BLAND,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
WESTON, W. VA.
Office on Centre street, two doors above the
National Exchange Bank, where he may be found
unless professionally engaged.
Surgical cases will be attended to at his office
or the residence of the patient as may be desired
July 15-ly

D. N. B. BLAND,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
GLENNVILLE, W. VA.
Particular attention paid to all kinds of
chronic diseases. The Doctor can at all times
be found at his office in Glenville when not
professionally engaged. Nov 15-ly

GEO. B. MORRIS, D. D. S.
RESIDENT DENTIST
Corner Main and Walnut streets,
Morgantown, W. Va.
Visits Fairmont, Clarksburg and Grafton
once in three months; Buckhannon and West-
on once in six months. All Operations guar-
anteed as represented or money refunded.
July 1-ly

D. T. B. CAMDEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE: Main street opposite Huntington's,
WESTON, W. VA.
Treats all affections of the eyes, deformities
and surgical and medical cases generally.
July 1-ly

J. A. PLYMIRE, W. T. MILLER,
PLYMIRE & MILLER.
STONE AND MARBLE WORKERS
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Vases, Man-
tles &c. Manufactured to order with neatness
and dispatch. Orders promptly filled. All
persons wanting anything in his line will do
well by calling on the above before purchasing
anywhere. July 1-ly

J. H. STALLMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. T. LAKIN & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Dealers in
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 25 Monroe Street,
aug 16-ly WHEELING, W. VA.

J. PAYNE,
WITH
JACKSON & THOMPSON
Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Produce.
Nails furnished at Factory prices.
Nos. 1 and 2 Spencer Block, Parkersburg,
W. Va. march 8-ly

R. PORTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
Our prices are as low as you can pur-
chase goods in either Philadelphia or
Baltimore markets; thus you save both
freight and expenses.
No. 38 Main Street,
16-ly WHEELING, W. VA.

PRESTON DAWSON,
BLACKSMITH AND IRON WORKER
NEAR THE FOUNDRY, WESTON, W. VA.
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc., repaired
on short notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. Horse-shoeing carefully attended to:
July 1-ly

HARPER & BRO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS AND CAPS
STRAW GOODS, LADIES' HATS, &c.,
No. 77 Main Street,
aug 16-6m WHEELING, W. VA.

JACOB SCHMITT,
CABINET MAKER,
CENTER STREET, WESTON, W. VA.
Keeps constantly on hand a full and com-
plete stock of all kinds of Furniture, such
as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stands, Bed-
steads &c., &c., of the best quality, at reasonable
prices. All orders promptly attended to.
dec 9-ly

JAMES G. BASTABLE,
With Mayer & Brother,
Importers and Jobbers of Notions, German
and French and English Fancy Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Threads, Trimmings, &c.,
No. 4 Howard Street, opposite Howard House,
31-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. MARY E. VARNER,
NEW MILLINERY EMPORIUM
Main Street, Weston.
Mrs. Varner would respectfully inform the
ladies of Weston and vicinity that she has just
received and has now on hand a full and com-
plete assortment of notions, ribbons, millinery
and straw goods, bonnet trimming and velvet
ribbons, bonnet silks, satins, and velvets,
blouses, nets, crapes, tuches, flowers, feathers,
ornaments, straw bonnets and ladies' hats—
trimmed and untrimmed—shaker hoods, sun-
downs, &c., which she is offering at Baltimore
prices.
BONNET AND DRESS MAKING
will receive prompt attention and be done in
the best style. July 1-ly

M. REILLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
WINE and LIQUORS, Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Oil, Nails, Glass, etc. Sole
Agent for the Hazard and Dupont Pow-
der Mills. Also Patent Safety Fuse.
Nos. 55 and 57 Main St.,
aug 16-6m WHEELING, W. VA.

The Democrat.

VOL. III—NO. XLIX. WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870. WHOLE NO. CLIII.

**For the first time the col-
ored citizens of the State
find themselves invested
with equal political rights.
It may not be inappropriate
therefore, to remind them
that they NOW HAVE THE
SAME CONCERN AS OTHER
CITIZENS IN THE DELIB-
ERATIONS OF PARTY
CONVENTIONS AND IN
THE RESULTS OF POPU-
LAR ELECTIONS. TO
THEM THIS CALL IS
THEREFORE ADDRESSED
as well as to other Republi-
cans.—Extract from the call of the Rad-
ical State Executive Committee for a State
Convention.**

Pork Farnsworth.
The Parkersburg Times (Radical) thus
disposes of Farnsworth, he of "pork no-
toriety" and Gubernatorial aspirations:

From all we can learn of the Guberna-
torial prospects of D. D. T. Farn-
sworth, we judge his road to that distin-
guished position is not likely to be
strewn with roses.

Liberal Republicans oppose him be-
cause he is a narrow minded, selfish
proscriptive of the most incurable kind.
Democrats oppose him, because a life-
long Democrat, he turned traitor so soon
as he found it wouldn't pay.

Intelligent, sensible men will oppose
him because he is an ignorant and illiter-
ate humbug.

Some fools will oppose him because they
think him smart.

Honest men will oppose him because—
they cannot consistently support him.

No adopted citizen of whatever origin,
creed or party will support him, because
he is a bitter, bigoted and prejudiced
Know Nothing at heart. We hope they
will all bear this in mind on this day
until the last hour of the campaign.

Nothing is to be expected of him and the
like of him but the most relentless intol-
erance and persecution.

RAILROADS.—The following railroads
are now in contemplation or in the course
of construction in Old Virginia and West
Virginia:

The Chesapeake and Ohio, Lynchburg
and Clifton Forge, Lynchburg and Dan-
ville, Richmond and Lynchburg, Freder-
icksburg and Gordonsville, Fredericks-
burg and Alexandria, Winchester and
Strasburg, the Valley, Uniontown and
West Virginia, Pittsburg, Virginia and
Charleston, Richmond and Newport
News, Baltimore and Potomac, Farmville
and Buckingham, Shenandoah Valley,
Virginia and Kentucky, Clinch Valley,
Glade Spring and Laurel, Saltville and
Coal Mine, Wythville and North Caro-
lina, and Southwestern.

"Plebiscite."
Some inquiring wag sent the following
note to the editor of the New Orleans
Times:

"NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1870.
"Dear N.,—Enclosed find \$10. What
the devil is a Plebiscite?
"Yours languidly, J. C. *."

The importuned editor delivered him-
self thus: "Measuring our correspond-
ent's anxiety by his liberality, both grati-
tude and compassion prompt an early
reply. Having once passed through a
similar condition of mental exhaustion in
endeavoring to comprehend the 'Schles-
wig-Holstein question,' we can feel for
our friend's dazed condition over the
'Plebiscite,' and shall therefore proceed
to answer it.

"A 'plebiscite' is a thing only a few
'fellows' can understand. You, see, when,
in the course of human events, the policy
of a government, in its transcendental re-
lations with the political economies of a
State, becomes imbued with spectral anal-
ysis of abnormal influence; infringing
upon the perpetuity of institutions, at once
detrimental and nugatory to the abstruse
interest of theocracy; why then, a decent
respect for the opinions of 'mankind' re-
quires the promulgation of a popular an-
alytical manifesto, in which * * *

In short, a 'plebiscite' is plainly a 'plebi-
scite'; or, in other words, it is French for
'Shoo fly, don't bolder me.' There!"

The word "Plebiscite" comes from
two words, *PLERE* and *CITRE*, which
translated means a law made by the com-
mon people, or plebians.

"A Liberal Clergyman" suggests to
The Spectator that the Bible might be
read to the pupils in the original tongues;
as the direct moral effect upon the hear-
ers would be the same, the indirect effect
of awe and mystery would be enhanced,
and nobody's conscience need suffer.

An English professor has discovered a
new muscle in the human body.

A Fashionable Prayer.
Dear Lord, have mercy on my soul,
and please let me have the French satin
that I saw at Stewart's this morning, for
with black lace flounces and over-skirt,
that dress would be so becoming to me
I know. If you grant my request, please
let me have a new black lace shawl also,
dear Lord.

I kneel before Thee to-night feeling
perfectly happy, for Madam Emile has
sent me home such a lovely bonnet!—
A most heavenly little "bijou," composed
of white satin, coral ostrich tufts. For
this favor I am feeling very grateful.

Give me, I pray Thee, an humble heart
and a new silk, point lace trimmings.
Let me not grow too fond of this vain
and deceitful world like other women,
but make me exceedingly gentle and aris-
tocratic. When the winter fashions come
let there be plenty of puffing, plaiting
ruffles and flounces, for I dearly love
them all.

Oh, Lord, let business detain my hus-
band I—, for he is not wanted at
home at present. I wish to become ac-
quainted with the tall, dark-eyed for-
eigner, who is staying at Colonel Long-
swallow's, opposite. Bring about an in-
troduction, I beseech Thee, for Mr.
Longswallow will not. Bless my chil-
dren, please send them a good nurse, for
I have neither the time nor inclination to
look after them myself. And now, oh
Lord, take care of me while I sleep, and
pray keep watch over my diamonds!
Amen.

Does it Pay to Advertise?
In answering this inquiry, the Ger-
mantown Chronicle makes the following
sensible remarks: "To business men of
every class this is a question of no little
importance, as total failure or complete
success is often the issue. A young man
just emancipated from parental control,
is about to embark in business on his own
account. He has a good stock of merch-
andise on hand for sale, but being only a
beginner, he has but little patronage.
What should he do? Why advertise. If
nobody knows him let him make himself
known. A newspaper advertisement, judi-
ciously drawn up, and, if necessary,
neatly illustrated, and given to a proper
medium, will often suffice to make success
almost certain. A good advertisement
will ring louder than any bell, and is the
staff of life in trade, just as bread is the
staff of human life. Advertising enables
a business man to place his goods before
the eyes of thousands who otherwise
would never know of their existence, or
that of the owner. It is well known
among our most successful merchants that
liberal advertising not only pays, but is
indispensable to the economical and suc-
cessful working of their establishments.
There are innumerable living instances
among us where colossal fortunes have
been realized by timely and judicious ap-
peals for patronage through the news-
paper and periodical press, whilst it would
be difficult to find an instance in which it
failed to pay."

A Missouri editor calls upon delinquent
subscribers in this harrowing way: Oh,
oh! its enough to sicken the soul, the
heart, the gizzard of the stoutest and
smutty phizzed editor's devil. We need
money to refit. We are poorer than
Job's unfortunate turkey, whose bones
rattled a castanet accompaniment when he
gobbled. If whole grocery stores were
selling for a blue postage stamp apiece,
we could not buy an empty mackerel kit!
Friend! good friend! Sweet, negligent
friend! Don't lay down this paper and
think we mean some other individual!
It's only three dollars, and a thousand
such trifles make \$3,000; and that is a
big thing for a newspaper, enough to put
us firmly on our paws again. Pay up,
pay up!

"A Prolific Sow."
I see in the Rural of a late date an ac-
count of a "prolific sow" who has raised
one hundred and twenty pigs in five years
and five months, ten litters of ten each,
one of twelve and one of eight. The
writer, Storrs Barrows of South Trenton,
Onondaga County, New York, wishes to
know if any man has beat his neighbor in
hog raising.

My neighbor, Edgar Betts of Hamp-
den, Ohio, has a sow (Chester White and
Yorkshire crossed,) four years old in
February last. She has had nine litters
of pigs, as follows:

1st litter, 18; 2d litter, 17; 3d, 4th,
5th, 6th and 7th litters, 18 each; 8th
litter, 24; 9th litter, 18—which makes
one hundred and sixty-two pigs in four
years and eight months. The sow weighs
five hundred pounds, is perfectly white,
and so have been all of her pigs.

Mr. Betts has sold five hundred and
twenty-one dollars' worth of pigs raised
from his sow. Will old Onondaga try again?
Friend Barrows, here is an item for your
scrap book.—R. C. THAYER, in Rural
New Yorker.

Governor Stevenson.
Governor Stevenson—the "loyal" Gov-
ernor of West Virginia—has been hob-
nobbing with the Charleston niggers.
He made a big speech at the nigger cele-
bration, and in the evening attended a
nigger festival with his staff, to which he
was admitted free. As the price of ad-
mission was only ten cents, he no
doubt felt highly honored by the liberali-
ty of his "cullud brudders." Is a man
who will associate with niggers on an
equal footing a proper person for Gov-
ernor? Will be the question to be decid-
ed next fall. The people will undoubt-
edly decide emphatically in the negative.

**The Coal and Iron Deposits of Vir-
ginia and West Virginia**
Are attracting much attention from
scientific men, foreign capitalists, and
railroad managers. There are no less
than five cities pushing railroads towards
this new coal and iron region. Pitts-
burgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago,
and Richmond, are destined in the future
to be connected therewith by rail. Eng-
lish capitalists have recently had the
mineral deposits on both sides of the
Ohio River thoroughly examined by sci-
entific men, and practical miners. We
understand that the reports of the exam-
iners are highly favorable, and they re-
present that these coal and iron beds are
more accessible than the entire coal de-
posit of Great Britain.

The reports further state that the coal
deposits in the two Virginias are suffi-
cient in their extent to supply the United
States for 1,000 years, without exhaustion.
Special mention is made of the large
pockets of iron found contiguous to the
surface. In Wales they have in many
cases to go down one to two thousand
feet to reach coal and iron, and it costs
about \$1,000 per yard to open the mines;
besides the cost of draining and venti-
lating the English mines is very heavy,
and the ore is taken out at a great cost.
Practical English engineers estimate that
with skilled labor, and capital, iron can
be made in Virginia for one half what it
costs in Wales. America is destined to
become a country of railroads, and if the
estimates of these English engineers be
correct, and foreign capital develops
the mineral resources of the Kanawha
Valley, then indeed the whole country
is likely to be girdled round with railroads
from one end to the other, and it is be-
yond the power of man to sufficiently
estimate the commercial greatness of
America in the dim future.—New York
Express.

Water Power of West Virginia.
Fifteen thousand square miles of West
Virginia, or nearly twice the entire area of
Massachusetts, are copiously watered by
streams deriving hydraulic power from a
fall of from five to ten feet per mile. In
the absence of a hydrographical or typo-
graphical survey of the State, it is im-
possible to estimate with accuracy the
amount of power at any given point. Nor
is it at all necessary. Capitalists
contemplating investment in this class of
property will take ample pains for practical
investigation, their greatest difficulty,
here, being the embarrassment of choice.
Their itinerary will begin at Harper's
Ferry, where the famous water power,
once belonging to the United States
Armory, was purchased lately for over a
quarter of a million of dollars by a company
of New England manufacturers, of which
Governor Sprague of Rhode Island is a
member. Hence their path will lead them
up the endless rapids of the Potomac river
and branches, to the very foot of the
Alleghany mountains. On the western
slope they will descend the valleys of the
Cheat, Tygart, Buckhannon, Monongah-
ela, Little Kanawha, Elk, Guyandotte
and Sandy rivers, as far West as a certain
curved line of falls and rapids, mentioned
in the chapter on timber, and distinctly
traceable from the mouth of Cheat river
below Morgantown, to the Falls of Big
Sandy river, twelve miles above its forks.
West of that line, the streams assume a
more placid course, and ripples, affording
good water power, are less frequent. Yet
there are many excellent manufacturing
sites downward to within a few miles of
the Ohio river, having, for the present at
least, the advantage of proximity to
transportation, over many others in the
mountains.

With the exception of grist and saw
mills, carding machines and a few woolen
mills, but few establishments in the State
are now availing themselves of this water
power, which, in sections remote from rail
and navigable streams, does not even en-
hance the value of the surrounding lands.
There, not a few landowners may be
found, who will cheerfully donate the
power with a spacious site adjoining, to
induce settlement to the vicinity.—West
Virginia Hand Book.

Charles Lever, the novelist, is said to
sleep 18 hours out of the 24.

Written for the Democrat.
Beautiful May.
BY JOHN MCKENNY.

Hail! lovely May, thou hast arrived,
To clothe our earth with blossoms fair;
The leafless trees to clothe again,
Which stormy winter had left bare.

Ab! lovely month, you're welcome now,
Thou comest forth with flowers gay,
Thou handsome queen among the twelve,
We mean the charming queen of May.

O welcome, welcome, lovely time,
That maketh nature fair and gay,
Thou comest with your mantle green,
Thou charming, handsome month of May.

Hail! matchless May, we welcome thee,
With lovely flowers and blossoms gay;
For Flora bright and thou art one,
Sweet Flora, or the month of May.

O! lovely month! of sweet delight,
Induce the songsters on each spray;
The modest lambs do skip the green,
All in the charming month of May.

O month of charms and sweet delight,
Thou deck'st the fields with flowers gay;
I love you still, sweet charming time,
Thou merry pleasant month of May.

The Brooklyn Tournament.
CHARLESTON, May 23, 1870.
The Senior of the Virginia Free Press
the "Old Family Journal," may be par-
doned for thus anticipating the issue of
our paper to announce the success of his
youngest boy at the great Prospect Park,
Brooklyn, New York, Tournament. The
following extract from private letter, and
also special dispatch to the Washington City
Sunday Herald give the result:

New York, May 22, 1870.
I take it for granted the telegraph has
informed you of Eddie's good fortune yea-
terday at the Tournament. We are all
delighted that he carried off the first prize
—the handsome and valuable mare—"La-
dy Blanche."

The weather was very fine and the rid-
ing elegant. Eddie took the Ring six or
seven times before he was victorious—as
the Knight of Westmoreland—Mr. Broc-
kenborough, and the Knight of Hereford
—young Hereford of Maryland tied till
last tilt, when each of the latter missed
and Eddie carried off the Ring amidst
shouts of the spectators. After tilting the
Knights were drawn up in front of the
Judges' stand and the prize was presented
by the Orator of the day.

Yours affectionately,
R. H. GALLAHER.
Special Dispatch to Sunday Herald.

New York, May 21.—The grand Tour-
nament came off to-day at Prospect Park.
It excited great interest and was a most
brilliant display. Many Southern gentle-
men au fait in this kind of sport entered
the lists and bore off prizes. Eddie Gal-
laher, of Virginia, took first prize—a
splendid saddle horse; R. H. Hereford,
of Maryland, took second prize—a hand-
some gold watch; A. Brockenborough, of
District of Columbia, took third prize,
and Horace Bailey, of Virginia, fourth
prize.

We congratulate our venerable friend
upon the success of his son; he may well
be proud of him, as an excellence in
horsemanship is always an enviable ac-
complishment in any man.

We are also pleased that of the four
winners, three were Virginians, our near-
est kins.

**The New York State Election—Its
Meaning.**
The Albany (New York) Argus, which
is good authority, puts the Democratic ma-
jority, at the late Judicial election in New
York, at 88,000. This is the greatest
majority ever given to any party in that
State, and, with one or two exceptions,
the largest ever recorded in the Union.
The candidates for Judges upon both tick-
ets were excellent men, and the contest was
conducted entirely upon political consid-
erations. The Democratic gain was not in
the city, for it only gave the same majori-
ty that was recorded for Seymour for
President over General Grant. It was in
the country, where the radical majority
has been hitherto counted by tens of thou-
sands, that the astonishing change took
place. The radicals have heretofore had
in the rural districts 50,000 majority at
every election. Now they are beaten
28,000 votes.

What is the cause of this astonishing
revolution, where, as in one rural district
in Cayuga County, only four farmers out
of fifty-three voted the Republican ticket?
It is a general dissatisfaction with the ad-
ministration of the Republican party. It
is like an adverse vote in a British House
of Commons against a British Ministry—a
vote of a want of confidence. It is pro-
duced by high and oppressive taxes—by
tyrannical legislation. It is a vote against
higher tariffs and income taxes—against
further proscriptive legislation toward the
South—against the negro equality doc-
trines now in vogue and practiced by the
Government—against its pusillanimous
foreign policy—against its protection to
the bondholder, National banker and
Yankee manufacturer. For the same
reasons that the farmers in New York
have changed, we believe they will
change in all the States which vote this
fall.

JAMES W. WOFFORD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office, Centre St.—opposite Court House.

TERMS - - - - - \$2 PER ANNUM
AT ALL TIMES AND SEASONS IN ADVANCE.

Communications upon all subjects interesting
to the public are respectfully invited. The
real name must always accompany them, not
for publication, but as a guarantee of their
truthfulness to the publisher.

West Virginia Timber.
The largest proportion of West Virginia
timber now being developed consists of
Oak and Poplar, found everywhere in the
State, except on a few high levels in the
mountain section. Walnut, Cherry,
Sycamore, Ash, Chestnut, Chesnut Oak
and Locust are next in importance, though
much less abundant. In the whole basin
drained by Fishing Creek, Middle Island
Creek, Little Kanawha and branches,
Sand Creek, Great Kanawha and those of
its branches emptying into it below the
Falls; and then Guyandotte and Big
Sandy rivers, these species of timber at-
tain a size not surpassed on the North
American continent east of the Rocky
Mountains. Here, straight and stalwart
oaks and hickories, and poplars may be
found, towering up side by side, interlac-
ing their contracted crowns 75 or 100
feet above the ground, representing to
the business man from 800 to 1500 feet
of lumber per tree, and to the lover of the
grand and beautiful in nature, some of
the most imposing sylvan scenes imagin-
able. This region is emphatically the
home of deciduous timber; but ever-
greens, especially the white pine, are sel-
dom met here, except in occasional groves,
and scarcely ever of the largest size, or
unmixed with other timber.

East of the line of rapids mentioned
above, evergreens gradually increase in
size and quantity, and the largest pine
region in the State probably extends
through the counties of Fayette and Ra-
leigh, on both sides of New river and
some distance up Gauley river. In the
mountain counties, not only the White
Pine, but the Hemlock and Spruce are
extensively found among deciduous tim-
ber, and of remarkable size and faultless
growth. The finest specimens of Hem-
lock abound in the Cheat and Greenbrier
mountains, and on the table lands of
Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Pocahontas,
Nicholas and Webster. Here also,
as mentioned in the chapter on climate,
neither Oak, Poplar or Hickory are to be
found, but in their room thrive noble
specimens of Sugar or Hard Maple, Ash,
Beech, Birch, Wild Cherry and Black
Walnut, some of the two latter measuring
from 4 to 5 feet, and exceptionally even
6 or 7 feet in diameter. From the Staun-
ton and Parkersburg turnpike, near the
head of Greenbrier river, toward the
north, south and east, stretch upward
of 150,000 acres of the most magnificent
forest in the State, scarcely broken by
less than fifty scattered mountain farms.
These lands, which may now be purchased
at \$1.25 to \$2 per acre, will easily com-
mand from \$5 to \$10 per acre so soon as
an outlet for timber is provided.

When land is cleared in this region,
the beech, ash and even the sugar are
girdled, and burned or permitted to decay
upon the ground, and Virginia worm
fences are built of Black Walnut and
Wild Cherry, worth in Baltimore from
\$45 to \$80 per thousand feet. There is
no remedy for this, almost criminal waste,
except in the speedy construction of an
outlet to the nearest navigable point of
Cheat river, at, or near Tucker Court
House, a distance of 25 miles above
Rowlesburg station on the Baltimore &
Ohio R. R. From the Staunton turn-
pike to Tucker Court House, or St.
George, the distance is about 55 miles by
way of the Laurel Fork of Cheat river,
and a double track tram road connecting
those two points, would promote the de-
velopment of a region large enough for a
separate county, and unsurpassed in tim-
bered wealth, and grazing and dairy fa-
cilities. Above the main forks of Cheat,
in Tucker county, the several branches of
the river are entirely too rough and too
rapid for safe navigation, though it is
supposed that with some blasting, Laurel
Fork could be made practical for single
logs and small rafts.

* * * * *

Wagon and carriage stuff is beginning
to be manufactured for exportation at va-
rious points of the railroad. The prelu-
dices heretofore prevailing in favor of
Connecticut hickory is rapidly waning,
judging from the large orders now being
received for West Virginia spokes, etc.

An occasional survey of the railroad depot
at Parkersburg, when filled with tons of
wagons, carriages, plough-beams, furni-
ture, and twenty other articles of wood-
ware, manufactured from West Virginia
timber, outside of the State, and westward
bound, gives but a faint idea of what is
continually being lost through lack of man-
ufacturing enterprise. What a difference
would be realized in the amount of our ro-
duction and consequent prosperity, if to
the bare value of timber exported in the
log, we could add from 800 to 500 per
cent, as the price of mechanical skill and
labor, earned, and consumed or perma-
nently invested here by our own popula-
tion.—West Virginia Hand Book.

Charms strike the sight, but merit
wins the soul.